

# PART OF SPEECH





# PART OF SPEECH

Parts of speech is used to describe the mechanism of the language, in other words, the grammar which is defined as the art of speaking and writing the language correctly according to the rules in general. The parts of speech are noun, pronoun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, conjunction and interjection.



Nouns are names of persons, places, events, things, or ideas. Example: lawyer, province, table, New Year, freedom

## Kinds of Nouns

1. Proper nouns — are specific and written in capital letter.

*Example:* Danica, Atty. Dined, Christmas, Taft Ave.



2. Common nouns — are general.



*Example:* house, girl, street, teacher, country



### 3. Collective nouns — name groups



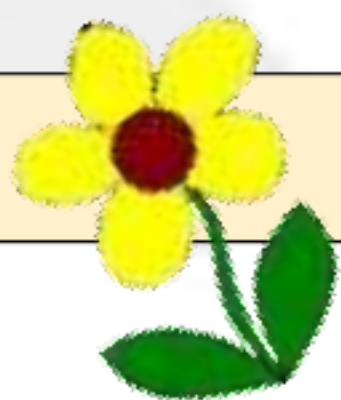
*Example:* team, crowd, organization

### 4. Mass nouns — cannot be counted.



*Example:* hair, sugar, water, sand, stars

### 5. Concrete nouns - exist in the physical world



*Example:* flower, moon, chair, bag, bottle

### 6. Abstract nouns — refer to ideas and feelings.



*Example:* love, independence, honesty, faith

## Number of Nouns

**Singular** — refers to one noun.



BOOK

**Plural** — refers to two or more nouns.



BOOKS

## Rules in forming the plural of nouns:

1. Most nouns add **s** to the singular form.

*Ex.:* boy + s = boys, room + s = rooms

2. Nouns ending in a hissing sound (s, chi, she, x or z) add **es**.

*Ex.:* box — boxes, church — churches, match — matches, dish — dishes



3. Most nouns ending in **f** or **fee** change **f** to **v** before adding **es**.

**Ex.:** calf — calves, knife — knives, leaf — leaves

4. Most nouns ending **y** preceded by a consonant sound usually change **y** to **i** and add **es**.

**Ex.:** city — cities, lady — ladies, reply — replies

5. Nouns ending in **y** after a vowel, add **s**.

**Ex.:** key — keys, alley — alleys, monkey — monkeys

6. Some nouns ending in **o** preceded by a consonant add **es**.

**Ex.:** cargo — cargoes, tomato — tomatoes, hero — heroes

7. A few very common nouns add **en** or change the vowel or remain unchanged.

**Ex.:** ox — oxen, child — children, sheep — sheep

8. Most compound nouns, add **s** or **es** to the principal words of the compound.

**Ex.:** bookcase — bookcases, handful — handfuls, runner-up — runners-up

9. Some nouns function collectively.

**Ex.:** information, battalion, artillery, furniture, equipment, jewellery



# Cases of Nouns

**1. Nominative** — used as the subject, noun of address, predicate noun or appositive.

**Becky was excited.**  
subject      verb  
(This noun is in the nominative case.)

**He senses a problem.**  
subject      verb  
(This pronoun is in the nominative case.)

## Examples:

- Danica looks pretty in her red dress.
- Celine, come and get your toys.
- The winner in the oratorical contest is Czarina.
- Dr. Dioneda, our new professor discusses the lesson well.

**2. Objective** — used as direct object, indirect object, or object of the preposition.

**1 Direct Object**      They like **her**.  
direct object

**2 Indirect Object**      I sent **them** a message.  
indirect object

**3 Object of a Preposition**      It is from **me**.  
object of a preposition



### Examples:

- a. The students are playing basketball.
- b. Charles sent Lourdes a love letter
- c. The concert was held in the part.

**3. Possessive** — used to show ownership or possession.



### Examples:

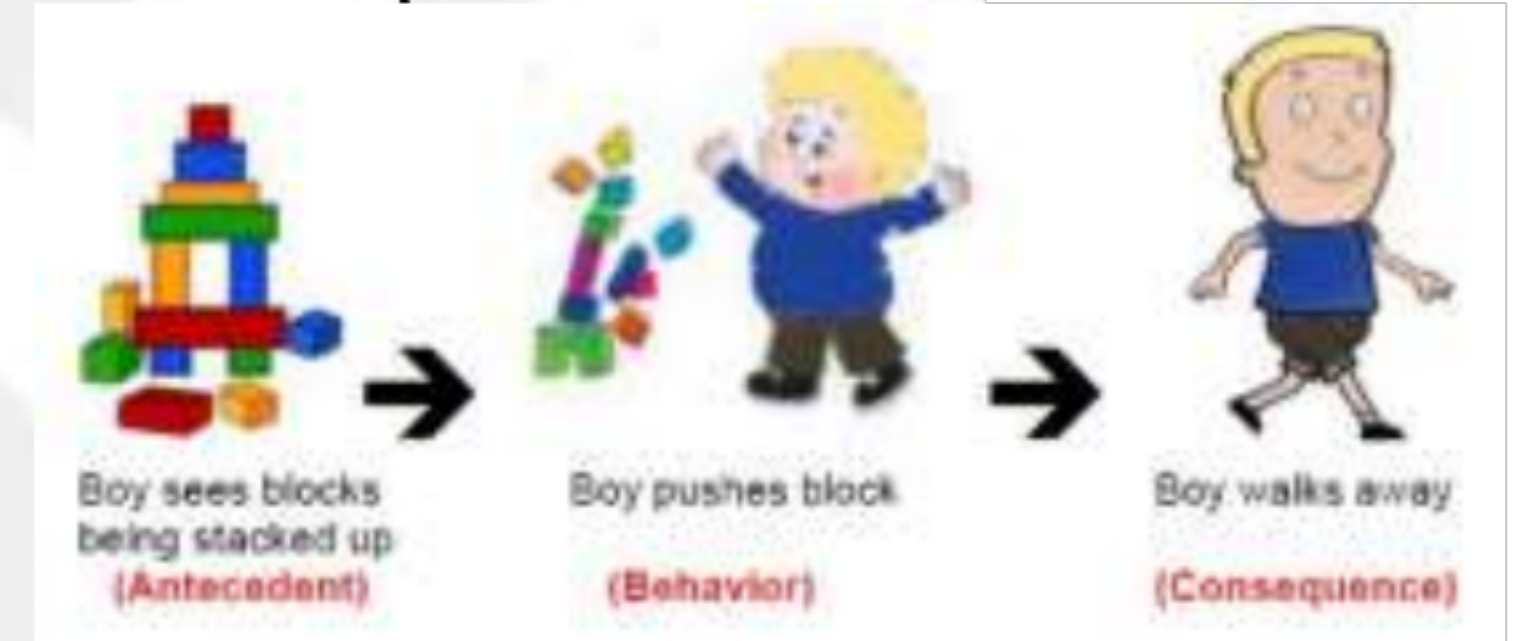
- a. Mother's bag is colorful
- b. The house' gate is newly painted



# PRONOUNS




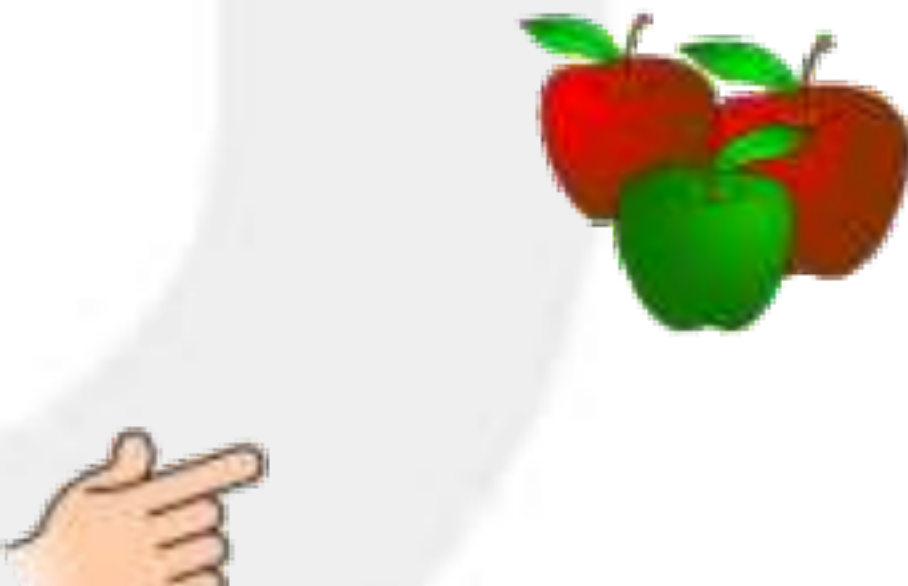
A pronoun is a substitute for nouns. Examples: he, she, they, ours, those.

**Antecedent of the pronoun** — the noun to which a pronoun refers. A pronoun must agree with its antecedent in gender, person, and number.



## Kinds of Pronouns

### 1. Demonstrative pronoun.

Singular	 <u>This</u> is an apple.	 <u>That</u> is an apple.
	 <u>These</u> are apples.	 <u>Those</u> are apples.

### Examples:

- This (singular) — used to point near object.
- These (plural) — used to point near objects.
- That (singular) — used to point far object.
- Those (plural) — used to point far objects.



## 2. Indefinite pronoun.



### Examples:

- singular — any, anybody, anyone, nobody, no one, anyone, anything, each, everyone, one, someone, somebody, every, either, neither, everything
- plural — all some, few, both, several, many

**3. Interrogative pronoun** — who, which, what, whom, whose, whoever, whomever



Below is the table of personal pronouns, their cases and persons:



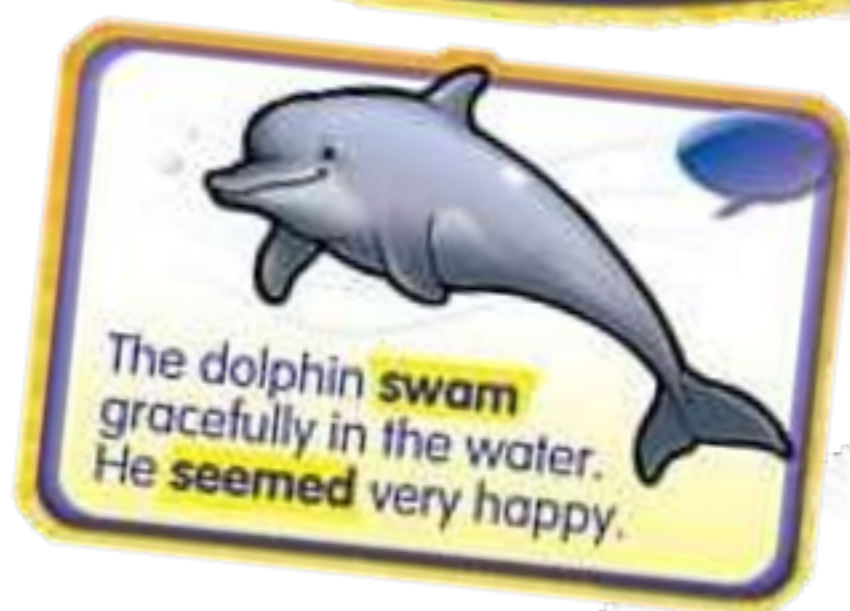
	Nominative Case	Objective Case	Possessive Case
<b>SINGULAR</b>			
1 <sup>st</sup> person	I	me	my, mine
2 <sup>nd</sup> person	You	You	Your, yours
3 <sup>rd</sup> person	He, she, it	Him, her, it	His, her, hers
<b>PLURAL</b>			
1 <sup>st</sup> person	We	Us	Our, ours
2 <sup>nd</sup> person	You	You	Your, yours
3 <sup>rd</sup> person	They	Them	Their, theirs

First (1<sup>st</sup>) person refers to the speaker.

Second (2<sup>nd</sup>) person refers to the person spoken to.

Third (3<sup>rd</sup>) person refers to the person(s) spoken about.





A verb expresses action or state of being. Ex.  
yell, interpret, feel, are.

## Forms of Verb

N s, No d/ed, No ing.

1. The base-form educate, learn, write
2. The S-form for third person singular noun or pronoun; educates, learns, writes
3. The ing-form or present participle; educating, learning, writing
4. The past form; educated, learned, wrote

## Kinds of Verb

1. **Regular verbs** form their past tense by the addition of **d**, or **ed** to the base form.

They have the same form both for the past tense and past participle

Base form	S-Form	Present Participle	Past and Past Participle
No s/d//ed/ing	(used for third person singular noun or pronoun)	ing form	Ending in d/ed
cook	cooks	cooking	cooked
decorate	decorates	decorating	decorated
play	plays	playing	played



**2. Irregular verbs** form their past tense and past participle in several ways.

Base form	Past tense	Past participle
come	came	come

break	broke	broken
seek	sought	sought
cut	cut	cut



# PAST FORM OF SOME IRREGULAR VERBS

Base Form	Past Form	Past Participles
	<b>A</b>	
arise	arose	arisen
awake	awoke	awaken
	<b>B</b>	
backslide	backslid	backslidden/backslid
be	was, were	been
bear	bore	born / borne
beat	beat	beaten / beat
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bend	bent	bent



bet	bet	bet
bld	bld/bade	bidden
bind	bound	bound
bite	btt	bitten
bleed	bled	bled
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
breed	bred	bred
bring	brought	brought
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast

bulld	built	built
burst	burst	burst
buy	bought	bought
	C	
cast	cast	cast
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
cling	clung	clung
come	came	come



cost	cost	cost
creep	crept	crept
cut	cut	cut
	<b>D</b>	
deal	dealt	dealt
dig	dug	dug
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
dwell	dwelt	dwelt
	<b>E</b>	
eat	ate	eaten
	<b>F</b>	
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found



flee	fled	fled
fling	flung	flung
fly	flew	flown
forbid	forbade	forbidden
forecast	forecast	forecast
foresee	foresaw	foreseen
foretell	foretold	foretold
forget	forgot	forgotten / forgot
forgive	forgave	forgiven
forsake	forsook	forsaken
freeze	froze	frozen
	<b>G</b>	
get	got	gotten / got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grind	ground	ground
grow	grew	grown

	<b>H</b>	
hang	hung	hung



have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hew	hewed	hewn
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
	<b>K</b>	
keep	kept	kept
kneel	kneelt	kneelt
knit	knit	knit
know	knew	known
	<b>L</b>	
lay	laid	laid
lead	led	led
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
lie	lay	lain



light	lit	lit
lose	lost	lost
	<b>M</b>	
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
misunderstand	misunderstood	misunderstood
mow	mowed	mown
	<b>P</b>	
partake	partook	partaken
pay	paid	paid
proofread	proofread	proofread
prove	proved	proven
put	put	put
	<b>Q</b>	
quick-freeze	quick-froze	quick-frozen
quit	quit	quit
	<b>R</b>	
read	read	read



rid	rid	rid
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
	<b>S</b>	
saw	sawed	sawn
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
seek	sought	sought
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
sew	sewed	sewn
shake	shook	shaken
shave	shaved	shaven
shed	shed	shed
shine	shone	shone
shoot	shot	shot



show	showed	shown
shrink	shrank	shrunk
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sink	sank	sunk
sit	sat	sat
slay (kill)	slew	slain
sleep	slept	slept
slide	sld	sld
sling	slung	slung
slink	slinked	slunk
silt	silt	silt
sow	sowed	sown
speak	spoke	spoken
speed	sped	sped
spell	spelled	spelt
spend	spent	spent
spill	spilled	spilt
spin	spun	spun



spit	spit / spat	spit / spat
split	split	split
spread	spread	spread
spring	sprang / sprung	sprung
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
stick	stuck	stuck
sting	stunk / stank	stunk
strew	strewed	strewn
stride	strode	stridden
strike (delete)	struck	stricken
strike (hit)	struck	struck
string	strung	strung
strive	strove	striven
sublet	sublet	sublet
swear	swore	sworn
sweep	swept	swept
swell	swelled	swollen
swim	swam	swum



swing	swung	swung
	<b>T</b>	
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tear	tore	torn
telecast	telecast	telecast
tell	told	told
test-drive	test-drove	test-driven
test-fly	test-flew	test-flown
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
thrust	thrust	thrust
tread	trod	trodden / trod
	<b>U</b>	
understand	understood	understood
undertake	undertook	undertaken
undo	undid	undone
	<b>W</b>	
wake	woke	woken



waylay	waylaid	waylaid
wear	wore	worn
weave	wove	woven
wed	wed	wed
weep	wept	wept
win	won	won
win	won	won
wind	wound	wound
withdraw	withdrew	withdrawn
withhold	withheld	withheld
withstand	withstood	withstood
wring	wrung	wrung
write	wrote	written

**3. Linking verbs** are used to link or join the subject with a word in the predicate which related to the subject. The “**be**” form of the verb (am, is, are, was, were) is the most commonly used linking verb. Others are the verbs of the senses: become, seem, look, smell, appear, feel, taste, sound, remain.





## Linking verbs in sentences:

1. My favorite color is red.
2. He looks great in black.
3. My friend became famous.

## Tense

Tense means time



☆ **Present tense** A verb is in the present tense if:

- a. The sentence expresses a permanent action.

**Ex.** The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.

- b. It shows habitual action.

**Ex.** He goes to church every Sunday.

- c. It expresses an on-going action.

**Ex.** The students are researching in the library now.



☆ **Past tense** A verb is in the past tense if it expresses a completed action.

**Ex.:** They transferred to a new building yesterday.  
She gave alms to the beggar.  
Nica recited the poem well.

☆ **Future tense** A verb is in the future tense if it expresses an action that is yet to be done.

It is a verb phrase using the auxiliary verbs **will/shall** + the simple form of the verb.

**Ex.:** Will you visit me tonight?  
They will pass their projects next week.  
I shall return.

**Am / is / are + going to** also expresses future tense.

**Ex.:** I am going to Baguio.  
The friends are going to perform on stage.





*Adjectives* are words that describe, limit or modify nouns and pronouns. Ex.: warm, quick, tall, blue, interesting

*Adjectives* answer the questions “Which one?”, “What kind?” and “How many?”

## The Uses of Adjectives

1. A noun modifier is usually placed directly before the noun it describes.

**Ex.:** He is an intelligent man.

2. A predicate adjective follows a linking verb and modifies the subject.

**Ex.:** He is happy.  
The movie seems interesting.

3. An article or noun marker are other names for these adjectives: a, an, the

**Ex.:** Dorothy was given an apple.  
The teacher is awarded for her meritorious performance.  
The new born is a baby boy.



# Kinds of Adjective

1. **Indefinite Adjective** some, many, much, several, few, a few, a great deal of little, a little.



a. *With countable nouns.*

**Ex.** I have (many, several, few) books at home.

b. *With uncountable nouns.*

**Ex.** I have (much, a great deal, little) information on history.

c. *With both plural countable and uncountable nouns.*

**Ex.** He has (some, a lot of, enough) money.

d. The indefinite adjectives much, many, little and few may be modified by too and very.

**Ex.** You are making too much noise.



2. **Numerals** one two, three, etc., are cardinal numbers.

**Ex.** He gave me three roses.

While numerals like first, second, third, etc., are called ordinal numbers.

**Ex.** We will discuss the third chapter.

3. **Descriptive adjectives** new, tall, blue, charming.

**Ex.** The charming woman is my aunt.

4. **Proper adjective** Filipino flag, English language, Persian carpet, etc.

**Ex.** Persian carpets are on sale at the mall.

5. **Nouns that modify nouns** oak, paper, etc.

**Ex.** Here is your history book.

6. **Phrases and clauses that modify nouns**.

**Ex.** The girl watching television is my sister.

7. **A clause modifying a noun is usually introduced by a relative pronoun** that, which, who, whom, whose and where.

**Ex.** The man who is driving the car is my father.





An *adverb* modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb. Ex. fast, slowly, well, very



*Adverbs* answer the questions, "How?", "Where?", "When?", "How often?" and "To what degree?"

*Adverbs* should not be used to modify nouns.

## Kinds of Adverb

### 1. *Adverb of Manner (how)*

**Ex.** He spoke (poorly, fluently, and slowly).

**G** Written Exercise: Change the following adjectives to adverbs by adding *ly*.

- |             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. slow     | 6. careful    |
| 2. merry    | 7. courageous |
| 3. graceful | 8. weak       |
| 4. quick    | 9. easy       |
| 5. quiet    | 10. neat      |

### 2. *Adverb of time (when)*

**Ex.** He is coming (tomorrow, next week, and next month, tonight).



**G** Written Exercise: Underline the time expression used in each of the following sentences.

1. The doctor will check him up very soon.
2. Are you going to Baguio this summer?
3. I could not sleep well lately.
4. The students complained about their grades last week.
5. They will spend their vacation in Baguio in April
6. My sister will see the dentist later on.
7. He hopes to finish college next year.
8. It rained hard last night.
9. Mother is baking a cake right now.
10. Yoly is happy all this morning.

**3. Adverb of place (where)**

**Ex.:** Let us meet in the restaurant.  
The concert will be in the park.

**4. Adverb of frequency (how often)**

**Ex.** He writes to him (daily, regularly, and weekly).

**5. Adverb of negation/affirmation**

Ex. Yes, no, not, never, always, absolutely definitely



## conjunctions

are words that join two ideas or show the relationship between two sentence parts.



*Conjunctions* connect words or group of words.

Ex. and, but, or, for, yet, therefore, also, however, because, so that, as long as

Ex. I will love you as long as the grass shall grow.

## prepositions

are words or phrases that show the relationship between an object and another word or group of words.



*Preposition* shows the relation between a word and a noun or pronoun that follows. It indicates:

a. **place and position** — at, in, across, above, below, between, behind, beyond

b. **direction and motion** — in, towards, out, about, around, though, by, down, over

c. **time** — at, before, after, during, since, until

**Ex.** I have been waiting for your call since last week.





*Interjection expresses emotion, acts as a signal, or adds a conversational touch. It usually ends with an exclamation point.*

Ex. ouch! , what! , wow! , hurray!

Ex. Hurray! Ginebra won the game.

*Verbal's are used as modifiers or nouns in the subject, object, predicate complement or object of a preposition.*

## Three Kinds of Verbal

1. **Infinitive** — to + the simple form of the verb (no s, no d, or ed, no ing)

**Ex.** To speak is necessary to improve one's English.

2. **Gerund** — verb + ing

**Ex.** Speaking is necessary to improve one's English.

3. **Participle** is a word that is formed from a verb and used as an adjective.

**Ex.** Speaking English always, she acquired the mastery of the language.



